NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

Published by JOHN B. RUSSELL, *at No. 52 North Market Street, (at the Agricultural Warehouse).*—THOMAS G. FESSENDEN, *Editor.*

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AGRICULTURE.

We give the following papers with much satisfaction, because we are persuaded they will prove profitable to many of our readers. The answer to the inquiries was dictated by the experience of a sagacious and successful cultivator, whose directions being founded on practice are much more valuable than the most probable and plausible theories, which have not been tested by experiment.

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CULTIVATION OF INDIAN CORN, TURNIPS, PUMPKINS, AND SQUASHES.

Princeton, (N. J.) Nov. 18, 1828.

J. L. BOYLSTON, ESQ.

SIR—Knowing how much the votaries of Agriculture sympathize with each other, I make no apology for the intrusion of this address.

I have been very much struck with an account (seen in several of the newspapers) of the product of a field of yours, in the articles of Corn, Pumpkins, and Turnips. As to the quantity of corn per acre, it did not surprise me; as I have known instances fully equal, and some superior, where extraordinary pains were taken, and great richness of soil attained. But the amount of the other articles, especially of the pumpkins, cultivated in and with the corn, has forcibly arrested my attention. I have never been able, with all my zeal and exertion, to do anything, even decent, in this way. I consider pumpkins as an extremely valuable and desirable crop; but have always miserably failed, whenever I attempted to raise them among corn. Whether the failure in my hands has arisen, from planting at a wrong time, or from the character of our soil, or from the corn being so thick as to overshadow and destroy the pumpkins, I know not: but the fact is, I have never been able to succeed in raising even a *single wagon load* from a field of nearly two acres.

The object of this letter is to take the liberty of requesting, that you will do me the favor, at your convenience, to inform me, by mail, the manner in which your culture of the articles referred to was conducted. How many stalks of corn you allowed to stand in the hill;—the distance between the rows;—*how*, and *when*, your pumpkins were planted;—what kind of turnips you sowed, and *when*;—what kind of manure you employed for the corn;—and whether you used any separate and additional manure for the pumpkins, &c.

Being a Clergyman, and one of the Professors in the Theological Seminary in this place, I amuse myself with a garden, and a little farm, consisting of 14 acres. I have but little time to attend to these things; but yet am fond of setting my neighbors a good example, of neat, economical, and productive cultivation of the soil. I shall, therefore, consider the information which I have requested as a great favor conferred not only on myself, but also on my friends around me.

I am, sir, most respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

SAM'L MILLER.

J. L. BOYLSTON, ESQ.

P. S. I have heard much of the value of what is called the *Winter Squash*, as a substitute for pumpkins. What is your opinion of that article? It is very little, if at all, cultivated in this region.—If you think well of it, and should have it in your power to send me a few dozen seeds, directed to me, and transmitted by some convenient private conveyance, to Messrs. Thorburn & Son, New York, I should consider it a great favor, and the little packet would soon reach me. S. M.

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Princeton, Ms. Jan. 5, 1829.

REV'D SIR—It is some time since I had the pleasure of receiving your letter of Nov. 18, 1828, and should have taken an earlier opportunity to have answered it, but some imperative avocations precluded a compliance with my wishes, or perhaps your expectations. It is but a few years that I have turned my attention to practical farming, consequently am not able to suggest what long experienced agriculturists may have adopted in their mode of culture. My own, as it respects the field of corn, pumpkins, &c. to which you allude is as follows:

The field had not been broken up before for about ten years. I first harrowed the piece while the ground was wet, and when the ground was sufficiently dry I ploughed the same both ways, and afterwards harrowed the same twice. I used on the piece about ninety loads of green dung, which was ploughed in; the piece containing 3½ acres and 28 rods. The corn I allowed five stalks in a hill, and the hills three feet apart. I say hills because it was not planted in rows. The stalks were five inches apart. The pumpkin seeds were planted at the same time with the corn; and placed between the kernels of corn; and planted between the 21st of May and the 1st of June.—The turnips are what we call the flat English turnips. The latter were sown after the corn was ploughed, between the 25th of June and first of July. The soil is a black mould. I used about a shovel full of old manure to a hill, that had been kept under cover. I think the mode adopted by our farmers generally is not a correct one,—that is carting their manure out in a field that they intend to plant with corn the next season; thereby exposing the same to the sun and rains. The manure thereby loses the carbonic acid; whereas, when housed, it is not subject to the agency of air or moisture, by which the power of fermentation and its valuable principles are retained in full activity.

It is considered with us that the Winter Squash is not a substitute for pumpkins in our section of the country. The squash is accounted a valuable vegetable for the table, and is also used for pies.—I consider that they can be raised in the room of pumpkins with the corn—I shall this year attempt it. The pumpkins I raised for the use of my cows and fatting cattle. They increase and enrich the milk, whether for cheese or butter. I am surprised to learn that the winter squash is not more cultivated in your part of the country. I will, with pleasure, and much gratification send you some seeds of the crooked neck winter squash, agreeably to your wishes. Fearful to trust to the seeds I have on hand, I have applied to Mr RUSSELL, publisher of the New England Farmer, having always been very successful with those I have purchased of him, for several years, and must beg your acceptance of the same. Should business at any time call you to Massachusetts, it would give me the highest gratification to see you at my Mansion.

I am, sir, with the highest respect,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN LANE BOYLSTON.

REV. DR. MILLER,
Princeton, N. J.

P. S. You may wish to know the mode I adopt in preparing my manure. My barn is 160 feet by 50, under which all my manure is dropped. In the summer season it is shovelled into heaps; in the fall it is placed in large heaps, separate from the manure made during the winter, and remains in this state till it is wanted for planting.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

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QUERIES ON THE MANAGEMENT OF SHEEP.

MR FESSENDEN—Having a considerable flock of sheep, and a small farm, I am desirous to profit by the experience of others, in ascertaining the cheapest way to winter them; and have taken the liberty of requesting you to insert the subjoined queries, in the N. E. Farmer, for information, with the hope they will be answered by several of your correspondents in the wool growing States.

A YOUNG SHEPHERD.

N. Lat. 44° 40′
Maine.

1. What is the average value of grass or tillage lands in the town or county where you reside?

2. What is the expense of cultivating an acre of ruta baga, mangel wurtzel, carrots, English turnips, or potatoes? What quantity do you raise to the acre, and what kind of soil is most suitable for growing each of the above crops?

3. How many lbs. of either of the above roots are sufficient for a sheep per day, if you feed half the full allowance of hay?

4. Is the expense of wintering a flock, more, or less, to do it with hay alone, or with hay and roots?

5. On the supposition, that roots are less expensive than hay;—how small a proportion of hay will suffice for a sheep?

6. What is the comparative value of either of the above roots and corn? valuing corn at 50 cts per bushel.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

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SELECTING FRUIT TREES.

MR FESSENDEN—Observing the exertions, which are made at this time to introduce good fruits into this part of the country, particularly apples and pears, I have long waited, hoping a suitable person would suggest some necessary hints to nurserymen and inexperienced purchasers of trees. I allude particularly to the quality of the trees, as well as the fruit, and no trees should be selected which want *either* of the following qualities—suitableness to the climate—thriftiness—good bearing and bearing good fruit.

This is a subject of peculiar importance in this section, and at this particular time. The people

on this east side of the Penobscot have but lately been made to believe that fruit trees may be cultivated to advantage. Indeed it may be doubted if their prejudices would have yielded to anything but the evidence of their senses. The *entire success of one individual** has happily furnished this evidence.

These circumstances, sir, must make it obvious to you, that it is for the interest of this region that the excited hopes of our farmers be not blighted; and their laudable endeavors frustrated by the injudicious selection of trees not suited to the climate, or requiring more skill in the management than is possessed by our common cultivators. I hope the nurserymen will take these hints. It appears to me their interest is concerned, and that good caution to buyers, and a selection of trees of varieties suited to domestic uses *at all seasons*, not wanting either of the four qualities above mentioned, would create a confidence in them, which would result to their advantage. I have some fault to find with our books on the subject of orchards and fruit trees. In some instances they neglect to inform us among other points whether certain trees are *good bearers*—when the fruit ripens—how it keeps, and other properties important to be known. I hope this may be remedied in future editions.

Allow me, sir, to repeat my strong conviction that all trees, which are not suited to this climate, are not healthy, and vigorous, and good bearers of good fruit, would be a nuisance in this country, and such trees are to be rejected absolutely, to give place to those of better properties.

Respectfully your obed't serv't,
SAMUEL LITTLE.

Bucksport, Me. Jan. 24, 1829.

* Ephraim Goodale, Esq.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

TOWN MAPS.

Mr Fessenden—I have just turned my eye from a short article in the American Traveller, upon the subject of town maps. I was surprised at the very trifling sum, at which they may be procured. It is stated that Mr Pendleton of this city, well known as a lithographic drawer and printer, gives information that from 2 to 500 copies can be furnished, after a manuscript draft is prepared at from 12½ to 25 cts each. It seems to me that in any town, almost every family would gladly pay twice that sum, for a correct map of their place of residence, pointing out all the water courses, ponds, mill privileges or establishments, roads, principal buildings, &c. In such maps it would not be difficult to present a geological view of a town, by some signs or marks to designate the different kinds of rocks or other minerals, soil, deposits of clay, sand, peat, &c.

Such maps would be of particular benefit to those who have invested, or wish to invest property in manufactories, to farmers, and even to almost every class of the community. All our public schools might to great advantage introduce maps of the towns where they are placed. And if well formed they could hardly fail of becoming important instruments for the general diffusion of useful and practical information.

In most towns surveys and manuscript drafts might be made, with little or no expense. If a number of young men who wish for general improvement, should procure the aid of some experienced surveyor, they might find it an interesting and profitable exercise, to make the necessary surveys and other preparations, for the hand of the lithographer. The subject is one of so much interest that it deserves to be taken up immediately by all our towns. A FARMER.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

BROAD WHEELS.

Mr Editor—It was a matter of surprise to me to hear that the town of Barre should present a petition to the Legislature for a repeal of the law requiring broad rimmed wheels. I wish they had an opportunity to travel in a chaise through the Old Colony, in a wet time, and then I am persuaded they would not oppose the use of broad rimmed wheels. It is a common thing for the hubbs of the lowest wagon wheels to drag on the banks of the ruts in a wet time, even on high land where it is level. There are so many Forges, Furnaces, Rolling Mills, and Factories, that keep our teams in constant employ, that if we put our roads in good repair in the spring, they will soon be bad, especially if the season be wet. Last year there was a motion made in the Legislature for either a repeal or a modification of the law. If the law was altered so as to reduce the rims to five inches provided the tire is that width, I am persuaded that His Excellency would not approve of a repeal, if he knew how much the south-easterly part of the commonwealth suffers by having their roads cut up with two inch rims. Two-thirds of our usual high-way tax would keep our roads in good repair were broad rimmed wheels in use. AGRICOLA.

IMPROVEMENT IN RAIL-WAYS, &c.

Dr Mease, of Philadelphia, whose science, activity, and public spirit, have ever led him to take a prominent and useful part, whenever *improvement* was the object, has obliged us with the following article. It will be perceived that it states what has been and may be done, but gives no details of the manner in which the great objects adverted to are effected. But it will, we hope, lead to such further investigations as the importance of the subject demands.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

Philadelphia, Jan. 28, 1829.

Sir,—I have the pleasure to send you the sketch of a new and improved plan for constructing iron rail-ways, which appears to promise great benefits. JAMES MEASE.

SKETCH

Of a new and improved plan of constructing iron rail-ways and carriages, by which all sorts of goods, merchandize, and other articles whatever, as likewise passengers, will be conveyed with much greater ease, convenience and speed, and with less expense than could till now be effected, by employing either the power of steam, or that of horses.

It is generally acknowledged by the most eminent engineers, and by the most impartial writers on mechanical subjects, that the present construction of rail-ways and of the carriages or wagons conveyed upon them is still very far from being arrived at that degree of perfection, of which, by their principle, they appear to be susceptible, and it cannot be denied that, upon the whole, this most valuable invention is yet in a state of infancy.

To this imperfect state it is undoubtedly owing, that those artificial roads, though known and partially used for a century past, have till now not been extended to a more general application over whole countries and for all sorts of conveyance; that the greatest part of those companies which a few years ago had associated themselves for the establishment of rail-ways in different directions all over England, have been dissolved, and that almost none of those numerous and magnificent projects which were announced in the English papers has been carried into execution.

It is, therefore, my opinion, that before any important and extensive plan of that kind can be adopted with a certain prospect of success, it will be necessary to bring those roads with their vehicles and all their other mechanical contrivances to a higher degree of perfection, by removing all the difficulties and inconveniences to which in their present state they are subject.

In the first place, on the flat rails or tram-ways as well as on the edge rails, the continual rubbing of the wheels against the upstanding rims of the plates, or of the projecting flanges of the wheels against the sides of the rails, causes a considerable resistance, by which not only a great part of the moving power is wasted in a useless manner, but which also tends to loosen the rails and disturb their foundation. This is particularly visible on all sorts of rail-ways where the carriages are drawn by horses, who by their trampling shake the sleepers and the whole foundation in such a manner that the rails become in a short time loose, with their joints displaced, their ends standing up and their parallelism destroyed, the immediate consequences of which are: an increased resistance, violent jolts, frequent breaking of wheels and rails, continual repairs and delays, and the speedy destruction of the whole work.

2dly. Where horses are employed, the flat as well as the edge rails, but particularly the first, are continually filled and covered with sand, gravel or mud, thrown up by the feet of those animals, so that the rails often become so obstructed as to occasion a considerable resistance to the carriages passing on them.

3dly. With regard to the wagons or carriages used upon either of these rail-ways, their present construction is so clumsy and defective in every respect, that they hardly deserve the name of *machines*. As both axle-trees are immoveably fixed on the body of the wagon or tram, these vehicles can only go forward and backward in a straight line, and the least deviation from that line occasions a very considerable rubbing and fretting of the wheels on the bottom and against the sides or rims of the rails, and of course a great additional resistance with a most destructive wear and tear of the rails and wheels.

4thly. On such places where a rail-way ceases or where it must be interrupted, which is unavoidable upon long lines passing through towns, over long and narrow bridges, etc., these wagons are incapable to leave the rails and to be brought over any common road, paved street or other ground. They must, therefore, be unloaded, and their contents carried on upon common carriages—a very troublesome operation, which is always attended with expense and great loss of time.

5thly. One of the greatest objections to the present system of rail-ways is, that the carriages are so confined to the track of the rails, that they cannot, like common carriages upon a turnpike

road, turn out to pass each other when meeting upon the same line, or where a slower moving train is overtaken by a quicker one. The siding places, or turnouts employed for that purpose in England, are but a very imperfect and bungling contrivance. They can only be placed at certain distances and are of no use to the carriages meeting between those places; their management is extremely tedious and troublesome, and though, for want of a better and more convenient method, they may answer in some degree for the slowest transports, they will be of no service at all for quick conveyances, on account of the great loss of time attending every such operation, and of the danger of the carriages running foul of each other, because the *momentum inertiæ* of such masses cannot be stopped so quickly and easily upon a rail-way as upon a common turnpike road.

6thly. As the principal advantage of rail-ways and their great superiority over canals consists in the quickness of conveyance and in the possibility of employing mechanical power instead of horses, the application of locomotive and stationary steam engines has been proposed and partly introduced in England for the propelling of all sorts of vehicles upon iron rail-ways. But of all the trials which till now have been made, not one has yet succeeded to such a degree as to answer fully the sanguine expectations of their projectors. The greatest speed which with either of these engines can be given to a chain of heavy loaded carriages without the most imminent danger of dashing both rails and wagons to pieces, does hardly exceed six miles an hour; and as the greatest part of the power of the locomotive engines is absorbed by their own weight, and of the stationary engines by the weight and friction of the long ropes or chains, the expense of fuel is very considerable, and surpasses the expense of horses, wherever a ton of coals costs more than eight shillings.

Being perfectly acquainted with all the newest mechanical inventions, by a residence of nine years in England, and strongly impressed with the high importance of this particular subject, I have for these twenty years past, applied myself with the greatest assiduity, to the improvement of rail-ways, and by constant study and after many expensive experiments, I have at last succeeded in hitting upon an entirely new plan, by which all the difficulties and inconveniences here enumerated are completely removed, and the conveyance upon rail-ways is brought to a degree of perfection, which, till now, was scarcely thought possible.

The principal advantages of this new plan, are as follows:

The rails are constructed in such a manner, that the carriages move along them with the greatest facility, and without any sensible lateral friction, though the wheels are regularly kept upon their track. By this means, and by a more advantageous, yet simple, construction of the wagons, the resistance is so much reduced, that upon a dead level the power of one horse is sufficient to draw with ease and in a good pace, a load of twelve to fourteen tons upon several carriages linked together.

The foundation of the rails is fixed in a much more solid manner, and, as the horses do not walk between the rails, but on the outside of them, and upon a separate path which is somewhat lower, their trampling cannot injure the foundation, nor can they throw any sand or mire upon the rails, which of course will never be obstructed.

The peculiar construction of the carriages allows them not only to turn without the least difficulty in any deviating direction and upon a curved rail-way of the shortest radius, (f. i. of 20 feet,) but also to leave the rails and to be conveyed over common roads like any ordinary wagon. These carriages, therefore, can go on without interruption through towns and villages, and over bridges, where the rails cannot be continued, remaining loaded till they arrive at their final destination.

By a very simple and easy contrivance my carriages can also be turned off the rails at any point where it will be found necessary, either to avoid other wagons meeting on the same track, or to pass by those which they have overtaken, and return again into their first line, so that no siding places, turning plates, nor any other apparatus of that kind are necessary for such an operation, which can be performed almost as quickly and easily as upon a common turnpike road.

This very important improvement affords the advantage, that a double track of rails will be sufficient for the most frequented traffic or intercourse, for which, in the common way, five or six parallel tracks would be required, and that any number of slow and heavy wagons can pass on the same line, and at the same time, with as many light and quick carriages, in the same, or in an opposite direction.

To employ the power of steam with the greatest advantage, and with the least possible expense, for the propelling of all sorts of carriages upon rail-ways, I have discovered a new principle by which the power and motion of the stationary engines, established at considerable distances or intervals and working without interruption, can be imparted to any number of loaded carriages passing upon a rail-way from one engine to the other *without ropes or chains or any other intermediate apparatus*, and with any (reasonable) velocity.

A rail-road constructed anywhere upon this new plan, and with all these improvements, and new inventions, (the reality of which is partly proved by experiments made upon a pretty large scale, partly founded on the most infallible principles, and for the success of which I will make myself responsible) cannot fail to have a decided superiority over canals, as well as over common rail-ways of the present construction used in Great Britain.

This superiority has already been acknowledged by a committee of the Royal Academy of Sciences, and by one of the Agricultural and Polytechnical Societies at Munich, who, after having examined my plan and assisted at the experiments, have made and published very favorable reports. And though there is in this country a strong interested party for canals, yet all our proprietors and capitalists, and also the majority of both houses of our representative assembly, are so well instructed and disposed that my plan for uniting the two greatest navigable rivers in Germany, the Danube and the Rhine (through the Main) by means of an iron rail-way of my invention, is about to be adopted.

But I am convinced that nowhere in the world, the introduction of this new plan of rail-ways could afford such immense advantages as in the United States, where the most rapid and prodigious progress in every branch of internal improvement, industry and commerce, protected by the wisdom of an enlightened and liberal government, and supported by the public spirit of an enterprising nation, are already the admiration of all Europe, and where, to arrive at the highest degree of national wealth and prosperity, nothing more is wanting, and nothing can be more desirable, than the greatest possible multiplication and facilitation of internal communications.

By adopting this plan instead of the ordinary English system, the iron rail-way between Baltimore and the Ohio, the construction of which is already decided upon, might be established with much greater advantage, and with a saving of nearly two millions of dollars.

It has lately been proposed to unite the Chesapeake Bay with the Ohio by a canal between Georgetown and Pittsburg, and the expense of this canal is previously estimated at 22,575,426 dollars, of which sum nearly one-half will be required for the middle section alone, on account of the great number of locks and a most expensive tunnel by which this part of the canal is to be conducted over the highest point below the summit of the Backbone mountain. As far as I am able to judge by the report transmitted by a message from the President of the United States and published at Washington last year, it appears to me that a double track of iron rail-ways with a sufficient number of stationary engines, executed in the most complete and solid manner, would answer the purpose infinitely better and save about two-thirds of that sum and as much of the time required for the conveyance of all articles from one point to the other. Light vehicles with passengers and mails might be transported upon this rail-way with the greatest safety and convenience in 36 hours by day and night. Besides, there would be the very important advantage, that the rail-way could be used the whole year with very few interruptions, whereas the navigation upon canals in that climate is generally confined to eight months. If, however, my plan would be adopted only for the middle section upon the length of seventytwo and a half miles, a saving of seven to eight millions might easily be made, and the traffic carried on with much greater expedition. But as in this case, the loading and unloading from the canal to the rail-way, and from the rail-way to the canal, would be rather troublesome, and attended with extraordinary delays and expenses, I should recommend the construction of a rail-road for the whole line between Georgetown and Pittsburg, *by which about 15 millions of dollars would be saved, the whole work finished in a much shorter time, the expense of entertaining and repairs greatly diminished, the transports rendered more expeditious and convenient, and the annual income to the proprietors and share-holders might be doubled even with lowering the toll's.*

The Chevalier JOSEPH DE BAADER,

Knight of the order of merit of the Bavarian crown, Counsellor of mines and Professor of practical Mechanics at the University of Munich, member of the Royal Bavarian Academy of Sciences, and of several foreign learned societies; One of the Directors of the Board of Agriculture, and of the Polytechnical Society at Munich.

Munich, 19th March, 1828.

A gentleman with a team of dogs has travelled from Boston to Providence, where he was seen going at the rate of five miles an hour.

Last year 10,444 casks and 689 half casks of Flax-seed were inspected in New York city, worth $96,000.

REFRIGERATORS.

(Continued from page 218.)

The preservation of ice and the economical *use* of it, depend on the application of principles so nearly similar, that a treatise on ice-houses ought to lead to an understanding of the construction and use of *Refrigerators* (this being the most appropriate term I have thought of for the machines intended to be here described) and the common method of defending our bodies from the inclemencies of the atmosphere by clothing, if attended to, will instruct us in both.

Heat is supposed to be excited or generated in animals by the continued action and reaction of the vessels; if then it is continually generating it is absolutely necessary that a certain portion should be conveyed away, or the system would soon be destroyed: on the other hand if conveyed or extracted faster than generated, the system would also be destroyed by the contrary extreme (to wit) the fixidity of all its fluid parts. Nature alone has defended brutes from the effects of these two extremes, and nature and art combined have effected the same thing for man. The surrounding atmosphere serves as a conductor to carry off the surplus heat; but when the atmosphere becomes so cold as to absorb it faster than it is generated in the body, in order to prevent inconvenience from the change, art has introduced the use of clothing, which renders its escape from the body more difficult.

Now if we can by any means in summer, reduce the temperature of a portion of atmosphere a little below 50° of Fahrenheit's scale, and can enclose the same with *such a clothing* as will prevent any accession of heat from without, we have a refrigerator in which fresh meat when reduced to the same temperature will not putrify; and if we can still reduce the temperature, to a little below 32° and preserve it so, we shall then have one in which water and some other liquids will freeze. To effect these purposes at a small expense has been the object of my inquiry; and I may say I have succeeded quite equal to my expectations.

I knew that if a tight vessel composed of some good conducting substance was surrounded on all sides with ice, that the heat of its contents whatever they were, would pass rapidly through its sides to the ice, until either the ice was all melted, or the vessel and its contents were reduced to the same temperature: but then, while this process was going on, the ice, if exposed in warm weather, would also receive large quantities of heat from the atmosphere; so that to preserve a vessel and its change of contents in this situation, would require such a quantity of ice as to render it both troublesome and expensive; it therefore appeared necessary to contrive such a covering for the ice, as would defend it as much as possible from any heat, except what was received from the thing intended to be cooled. In order to do this, and at the same time to have a vessel of a convenient shape, I had a cedar vessel made in the form of an oval tub, nearly as wide at bottom as top; in this was fitted as large a straight sided tin vessel as it would contain, open at the top:—This of course left interstices between the sides of the tin vessel and the wood, and also at the ends; the interstices were covered by an edging of tin, which was soldered to the upper edge of the tin vessel, and extended on to the upper edge of the wooden vessel, to which it was nailed; (but this edging which connected the two vessels at top, would have been better of wood.) Through this last was cut a hole about an inch and a half square on each side, for the purpose of putting in ice. Over the whole was fitted a wooden lid fastened by a hinge on one side. A coat or case was then made for it (the whole vessel) which consisted of coarse cloth lined with rabbit skins, the fur side next the cloth and the pelt next to the wood. The coat was in two parts for the convenience of raising the lid; the part attached to the lid had an edging which hung down all round, and covered the joint when shut.

This being only an experiment, was made on a small scale; the tin vessel being only 14 inches long, 6 wide and 12 deep: It was used for carrying butter to market, and contained 22 lbs. Before the butter was put in, small lumps of ice were introduced through the holes into the open spaces left between the sides of the two vessels; the butter, weighed off in pounds, was by a peculiar and very expeditious mode of printing formed into the shape of bricks, with a device and initial letters in cypher on one side; these being wrapt separately in linen cloths as usual, were put in edgewise: The first tier always became so hard in a few minutes, that the remainder might be built upon it without injuring the shape. When all was in, pieces of cloth were laid over the holes made for putting in the ice, and the lid shut down and fastened. In this condition it was put into a carriage and carried twenty miles to market; but because there was always butter put up in the usual way, and other things to take at the same time, it was carried in the night; had it not been for this circumstance, there would have been no occasion for going in the night. The butter in the hottest weather was always delivered so hard, that it was difficult to make any impression on it with the finger. Sometimes, after having been exposed in market and frequently opened, when all was sold out, it has been again filled with other butter so soft as scarcely to admit handling, which in a little time has been taken out nearly as hard as the other; and after this ice has remained in the machine most of the day. When the ice is melted, the water is drawn off at the bottom, or poured out at one of the openings in the top.

The quantity of ice made use of in these experiments, was not fully ascertained; but was proved to be at least twice as much as would have answered the purpose, had the spaces left for it been only half as large. The whole cost of this machine was about four dollars: The butter always commanded from 4d. to 5½d. per lb. higher price than any other butter in market; so that four times using it paid the cost.

In this machine, the heat passes freely from the butter through the tin (which is a good conductor) to the ice, and the ice being surrounded by several good nonconductors, it can receive but little in any other way. The nonconductors are first, the cloth; secondly, the fur on the rabbit skins; thirdly, the thin sheet of air confined between the pelts and the wood; and fourthly the wood itself. Yet through all these, a small quantity of heat will find its way; which we are to expect will be the case in any arrangement that can be made; but with proper care the quantity will be so small that its effects may be easily overcome.

The following are some of the useful purposes to which the machine may be applied, besides the one already mentioned. Every housekeeper may have one in his cellar, in which, by the daily use of a few pounds of ice, fresh provisions may be preserved, butter hardened, milk, or any other liquid preserved at any desired temperature; small handsome ones may be constructed for table use, in which liquids, or any kind of provisions may be rendered agreeable, as far as it is possible for cooling to have that effect. Butchers, or dealers in fresh provisions may in one of these machines, preserve their unsold meat without salting, with as much certainty as in cold weather; and I have no doubt, but by the use of them, fresh fish may be brought from any part of the Chesapeake bay, in the hottest weather, and delivered at Baltimore market in as good condition as in the winter season. But for some of these purposes, and perhaps for all, it will be found eligible to alter the arrangement of materials, and also to make use of some other kinds; particularly for those which are large and are not intended to be often removed.

(To be continued.)

From Loudon's Gardener's Magazine.

PARIS HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

A Meeting of the Horticultural Society of Paris was lately held, at which we were present. The forms observed in conducting meetings of the Society, differ from those of the Horticultural Society of London only in two or three particulars of minor importance. The papers presented are not always read by the secretary; but by the writer, if he is a member, and present, or by the friend through whom he has transmitted it to the Society. Discussions on the subjects read, which rarely, or never, take place at the meetings of the Horticultural Society of London, form a leading feature in the meetings of the Horticultural Society of Paris. On the present occasion, there was, first, a great deal of controversial discussion on official matters, such as the number of copies of the *Annales* that ought to be printed; next, a paper was read on the culture of the *Patate*, or sweet potato (Convolvulus *Batatas*, Lin.,) which gave rise to a variety of observations of considerable interest in a professional and scientific point of view. The author of the paper was not aware that the *Patate* had been, for a long time, cultivated in France, till the Comte Lasteyrie and M. Boursalt mentioned the places where they had seen it grown 50 years ago. The writer, M. Loiseleur-Deslongchamps, stated, and the fact was confirmed to us by M. Lacroix, that exposing the tubers to a dry air, like fruit in a fruit-room, had succeeded better with M. Vilmorin than any other method. We mention these, to show in what way discussion becomes really useful. We have seen discussion maintained in a similar manner, and attended by similar results, in the Zoological Club of the Linnean Society of London.

A very interesting account of the anniversary meeting of the Caledonian Horticultural Society, was read by the Chevalier Masclet, partly translated by him from the *Scotsman* (a newspaper held in great esteem here, for its liberal and extended views,) and partly from a private communication from Mr Neill. It was rendered particularly interesting, from the manner in which M. Masclet connected it with the subject of the education and moral improvement of the laborious classes; the great superiority of Scottish gardeners being attributed to their advantages, in this respect, over the gardeners of other countries. In the discus-

sion which arose on this subject, the Comte Lasteyrie and the Chevaliers Soulange-Bodin and Byerley, noticed in a general way, the advantages which must necessarily result to the arts in every country, from the better education of those who are the operators in these arts; glanced at the progress which had been made in the diffusion of useful education in France; and strongly urged the necessity and advantages, not only of encouraging practical gardeners of every description, by premiums and other honorable distinctions, to become better cultivators, but to encourage the young men to become reading and thinking workmen, and the fathers of families to use every exertion to educate their children as the greatest and best service which they could render them.—M. Soulange-Bodin, who is a man of considerable eloquence, made some very impressive observations on the subject, and recommended members of the Society to lend and distribute the *Annales*, and other useful gardening publications, among their neighbors, and to every gardener who could make use of them. M. Boursault used various arguments to prove the beneficial influence of gardening on society generally; and the duty of every enlightened individual to promote a taste for it, as a source of social improvement, and of general amelioration. The Chevalier A. A. du Petit-Thouars made some interesting physiological remarks on the result of an experiment which he had made on the stem of a tree; clearly proving that the sap which returns by the bark and liber has the power of forming wood, without the aid of the alburnum; but the details we reserve till we return, and can illustrate the subject by an engraving.

The articles exhibited were chiefly dahlias, some implements and models of implements, drawings of different varieties of the *Palate*, &c. M. du Petit-Thouars gave away thirty or forty copies of his *Cours de Phytologie*, and some other papers were distributed. Professor Decandolle was present, and Mrs Yosy. The national characteristic was exhibited towards this lady, who, though an entire stranger, and arriving some time after the Meeting had commenced, was most graciously received, conducted to a seat close to the president, and, when M. du Petit-Thouars proceeded to distribute his pamphlets, he presented the first to Mrs Yosy.

The most remarkable thing which we have yet seen in the neighborhood of Paris, is the establishment of M. Soulange-Bodin, at Fromont. As this is the travelling season with nurserymen, we would recommend all of them who can spare time to visit France, to go thither, and see the art of grafting, and especially the *greffe a la Tschoudi*, pushed further than it has yet been in any establishment either in France or Britain. In rare exotic shrubs, we are inclined to think M. Soulange-Bodin will soon be able to undersell every nursery in Europe. We shall discuss the subject of this establishment in our next Number, which we intend to devote entirely to giving some account of the tour which we are now making. In the mean time, we set off for Chantilly, Morfontaine, and Ermenonville (which we have not seen since 1815,) to try if we can find at these places any thing worthy of laying before our readers; hoping that, as we are now incessantly occupied for their advantage, the great hurry in which this letter has been written, and the impossibility of our seeing a proof of it before it goes to press, will be an excuse for us, both in France and England, for the inacuracies, or seeming carelessness of expression, which it may contain.—*Editor.*

Schabzieger Cheese is that species of Swiss cheese made by the mountaineers of the Canton of Glaris, and readily distinguished by that peculiar marbled appearance, and aromatic flavor, communicated by the pressed flowers or the bruised seeds of the Melilotus officinalis. The practice of mixing the flowers or seeds of plants with cheese was common among the Romans; thyme was generally used by them. That a similar method was pursued in the middle ages is apparent from an anecdote told of Charlemagne.—When travelling without attendants, he arrived at a bishop's palace: it was a fast day, and the bishop, having no fish, was obliged to set cheese before the monarch. Observing some small specks (parsley seed) in it, and mistaking them for rotten parts, he took the trouble of picking them out with his knife. The bishop told him he was throwing away the best parts of the cheese; on this the monarch eat it as it was, and liked it so much, that he ordered the bishop to send him, every year, two cases of such cheese to Aix-la-Chapelle; and, in order that the cheese-merchant might not send cheeses without the seeds, he directed the bishop to cut each in two, and afterwards to fasten the parts by means of a wooden skewer.—*Foreign Review.*

The Art of improving the Quality of Fruits is said to have originated in Belgium; and while the Academy of Munich were doubting the possibility of this description of improvement, and even giving a prize to an essay which maintained the negative side of the question, the art had already made an immense progress in the Netherlands.—It is not meant that new fruits were never raised from seed before, but that the business of raising new sorts of fruits from seeds was never before undertaken on scientific principles. Chance has, at all times and in all countries, discovered new sorts of fruits from seeds which have sprung up accidentally; but it was only in Belgium, towards the latter end of the eighteenth century, that seedlings were raised in large quantities with reference to this object. The city of Mons made the first attempt, and obtained four exquisite new pears, viz. the Passe Colmar, the Beurrée Rance, the Beurrée Spence (in honor of the celebrated entomologist,) the Beurrée d'Hiver, and Les Délices d'Hardenpont. These were raised in the garden of Counsellor Hardenpont. Other amateurs have devoted themselves to the same subject, and obtained several pears of excellent quality; the Bonne de Mons, the Doyenné de Mons, and many more. M. Siart procured La Napoleon; and that learned pomologist, the Abbe Duquesne, raised, among others, the excellent Marie Louise. M. Petit pursued those researches which M. Duquesne was obliged to abandon from ill health and other causes. In Flanders they discovered the incomparable Fondante des Bois (Boschier); the Capuchins of Louvaine obtained their Pastorale; and the Comte de Colona of Malines, L'Urbaniste.—During these times thousands of plants were originated annually at Brussels, with a view of studying the quality of their fruits. The result of the whole has been published by Professor Van Mons, in a catalogue dated Louvaine, 1823.—*Messager des Sciences et des Arts*, livres 1 et 2. 1826, p. 77.

Cultivation of the Potato in Norway.—So slow has been the progress of this root in Norway, that Von Buch states that it was scarcely known at Bergen in 1762; a circumstance the more remarkable, as at least a century has elapsed since its introduction into Iceland, the climate of which is less favorable than that of Norway. In about twenty years the potato found its way into the Nordland, and not long afterwards was introduced into Finmark, where it has now become pretty general. The potatoes of Alten, though seldom exceeding the size of a small egg, form, nevertheless, a valuable addition to the resources of the inhabitants of Lapland. Their produce usually averages about thirty fold. In one recent instance it reached to forty-four. The price is usually from 3*s*. 6*d*. to 5*s*. the barrel, or sack, of four English bushels. The potatoes grown in Finmark are remarkably sweet to the taste, of a waxy nature, and in colour of a deepish yellow. Some that were sent me lately from Alten, were planted in good garden ground, in the early part of the summer, and prove to be a valuable kind of early potato. The originals were all of a round shape; the produce, however, which are good, and exceed the former several times in size, are many of them oblong, and not unlike the common kidney. The remarkable alleviation of disadvantage in respect to climate which Finmark presents, the frequent luxuriance of its indigenous plants, and the powerful vivifying influence of an arctic summer, encourage the supposition that, under proper management, its soil might be rendered far less ungrateful than is generally supposed. The culture of the potato in particular, it may be hoped, will both improve and become extended; a circumstance that, in the present almost absolute dependence of Finmark and Nordland upon Russia for a supply of bread corn, is earnestly to be desired; and, if we examine the character of the climate of the Islands and coasts of Northern Norway, the degree in which it differs from all countries under the same parallel, and the circumstance by which this difference is apparently produced, such an expectation will not appear ill-founded. Von Buch, who certainly did not form too favorable an idea of the climate of Finmark, justly remarks, that in well secured cellars at Keilvig, close to the North Cape, Hammerfest, and Alten, it never freezes; that the stream of fresh water which enters the bay of Hammerfest from the little lake above it, flows unfrozen during winter; and that the long grass, which springs among the crevices of the rocks of the North Cape itself, does not cease to vegetate powerfully beneath the snow, in the absence of the sun.—*Capell Brooke's Lapland*, p. 203.

The Culture of Culinary Vegetables in the Sandwich Islands, was introduced by Marini, a Spaniard, about the end of the last century. Marini formed extensive gardens, where melons and gourds of all kinds, various species of cabbage, potatoes, and other vegetables common in Europe, were cultivated with great success.—*Voyage to the Sandwich Islands in* 1824-25, 4to, p. 41.

Preparation of Cinnamon.—The manager of the cinnamon gardens good naturedly sent some of the cinnamon peelers to our bungalows, that we might see the way in which the spice is prepared. They brought with them branches about 3 feet in length, the rough bark of which they scraped off with knives, and then, with a peculiar

instrument, stripped off the inner rind, in long slips; these are tied up in bundles, and put to dry in the sun, and the wood is sold for fuel. In the regular preparations, however, the outer bark is not scraped off; but the process of fermentation which the strips undergo, when tied up in large quantities, removes the coarse parts. The peelers are called Chaliers.—*Heber's Narrative.*

Management of Bees.—We have received from Mr S. W., of Lancaster, an account of an easy and ingenious mode of managing bees, and taking their honey without killing them. A common straw hive is used in the first place, prepared by having two door ways instead of one: the first, in the front of the hive, to serve as the common entrance; the second, at the side or back thereof, which must be stopped with moss or soft paper till it is wanted. When the hive is filled with comb, have a box 1 ft square inside, made of stout yellow deal, having a glazed window and outside shutter fixed thereto, to see the bees at work; this, having a door way of the same size as that of the closed one of the hive, is placed close thereto, the moss or paper stopping being first removed.

The bees will soon begin to work, and, if a good season, fill the box also, at which time it may be taken away. In doing this, "run with it to some out-house," and allow the bees it contains to return home. The queen seldom goes into the box, but if, by chance, she should be there, the box must be carried back to the hive, and she and her companions drummed out, by gently tapping the box. In doing this, a bee-dress is necessary.—*J. M. for Cond.*

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, FEB. 6, 1829.

DEATH OF COL. PICKERING.

On the morning of the 29th ult. the Hon. Timothy Pickering departed this life, after a short illness, in the 84th year of his age. Although he died full of years and replete with honors, his death strikes us as a sudden and unexpected calamity. The deceased, in consequence of original strength of constitution, and those habits of temperance and industry which marked his character, carried into his grand climacteric all the strength of body and activity of mind which usually characterize the best period of manhood. It was but the other day, when we had occasion to admire the firmness and elasticity of his step, the quickness of his perceptions, the tenacity of his memory, and the assiduity with which he "went about doing good." His conversation was a fund of knowledge, especially to the agriculturist, and his colloquial powers rarely if ever failed not only to entertain his auditors, but to present them with something, which it was pleasant to remember, and profitable to put in practice. His public character is embodied in the annals of the age, and his biography involves a large and peculiarly interesting portion of the history of his country.

The Salem Gazette of the 30th ult. contains an elaborate article dictated by this melancholy occasion, which concludes as follows:

In public life he was distinguished for energy, fidelity, firmness, promptitude, perseverance, and disinterestedness.

Of his private virtues there is no difference of opinion. All men of all parties speak of them with rapture, and acknowledge them with admiration. This voluntary homage has been paid to his character amid all the vicissitudes of party.—In all the private relations of life he was honest, faithful and humane. No man ever impeached his integrity with any color of justice. *Love of Truth*, and Integrity that could not be shaken, were his characteristics. "Where *Truth* led the way, he did not fear to follow." His manners were plain and simple, his morals pure and unblemished, and his belief and profession of the Christian Religion were through a long life accompanied with practice and conduct in accordance with its divine precepts.

To get Early Cucumbers.—Plunge three planted in a pot, in a hot bed in February or March—in May take the pot, turn them out into a hole previously made, letting each pot full (of 3 pla ts) answer for a hill—as there will be much risk in separating the plants.

Too much care cannot be taken to have your cucumbers and melons (and all vines) at a great distance from each other, or they will mix and spoil the first season. J. P.

It is ascertained that oil filtered through charcoal, will burn equal in brightness to the best gas. *Eng. paper.*

Mr Tidd, of Roxbury, an ingenious agriculturist, as we are informed from the Palladium, has raised the past year, about 1500 varieties of potatoes, in size, color, shape, &c. from the seed or balls. Next season, the potatoes thus raised are to be planted, and their qualities tested.

Sea Sickness.—Take a few fresh figs, reduce them to a pulp, and mix them with a little rum or Champagne wine, diluted with ten or twelve drops of lemon juice, let the sea-sick drink it, and they will speedily recover.—*Farmer's Journal.*

A chesnut tree at Fortworth, in Gloucestershire, (Eng.) 52 feet in circumference is proved to have existed since the year 1150, at which time it received the appellation of the Great Chesnut of Fortworth. According to Mr Marsham it is 1100 years old.—*Eng. pa.*

M. Olivier, in his account of Java, relates a marvellous tale of a large tiger, which visited a Rampong every night, and carried away all the carrion which was thrown into the street, for which he was so thankful, that he would not hurt a child, but hunted away every other beast of prey, and was religiously considered as the guardian of the village.—*Ibid.*

Prizes on Horticultural subjects.—The Society of Arts, &c. of Paris have offered the following prizes on subjects connected with horticulture.

For the best mode of digging or forming wells from springs, for the purposes of irrigation, in plains where none such exist, three gold medals worth 500 francs each.

For the introduction into France of improved modes of cultivation of any plant useful in agriculture, arts, or manufactures, two prizes of 1000 and 2000 francs.

For the invention of a cheap, effective hand mill for shelling dry beans, peas, &c., 1000 francs.

For the manufacture of paper from the bark of the paper mulberry, 3000 francs.

The Imperial and Royal Academy of Florence offer a prize of 3000 francs for the best essay by way of answer to the following question, viz. "*To demonstrate whether the stock receives any modification from the graft, or whether the former exercises any influence on the latter.*" The theory to be deduced from facts. We believe some American horticulturists will write on this subject.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

CATERPILLARS.

Mr Fessenden—After reading your numbers a few weeks past, I have particularly noticed the remarks, that have been made on the numerous insects, which infest our fruit trees, and shall take the liberty to state some facts respecting the Caterpillar. This pernicious insect leaves the tree in the month of June, then spins itself a shroud, resembling that of the silk worm, where it remains for a time. It then makes its appearance in the form of a miller, and lays its eggs in the month of August; attaching them to the small limbs or twigs of the tree, with a kind of gum resembling wax; where they remain until the leaves begin to put forth, the next spring. The young worms then make their appearance, and their numbers increase for fifteen or twenty days.

The only effectual way to extirpate the worms, that ever I found, is to find the eggs, and destroy them, which may easily be done. When the young worms first appear, they attach a web to one side of the limb. From their eggs to the place where they build their nests, which is, generally, within three feet, you will generally find from three to five hundred in a bunch. The eggs may be found after they are attached to the trees, by particular examination, being the color of the bark of the tree.

You will receive with this a box containing some of the eggs attached to the wood. If you examine them with care you will find them to contain the real worm.

Any gentleman wishing to gratify his curiosity respecting the caterpillar may do so by obtaining a limb from a tree which has the eggs attached to it, and putting the end which was cut off in the ground, and watering it. The worms will make their appearance at the usual time. This should be done about the first of April.

FRANCIS RICHARDSON.

Chelmsford, Jan. 26, 1829.

Remarks by the Editor.—The foregoing remarks may be of much use to those who have the disposition to turn them to account. There is no doubt but the best and easiest method of getting rid of caterpillars is to destroy their eggs. Mr Forsyth's directions for that purpose are as follows:

"The best method of preventing trees from being infested (with caterpillars) is to scrape the stems with a piece of bone or wood made in the form of a knife, taking care not to bruise the bark; and afterwards to wash the trees with an equal quantity of soap suds and urine mixed."

The Silk Factory, in Lisbon, Connecticut, owned and occupied by Messrs. Z. P. & J. Bottum, took fire on the night of the 1st inst. and was entirely consumed. A small part only was insured, and the loss to the owners will greatly retard, if not entirely break up their labors in this new and interesting branch of manufactures. This was the only silk factory in New England.

REMARKABLE CHANGES,

Observed at Mansfield and Foxborough, Mass.

During the 24 hours ending at 12 o'clock, at noon, March 25, 1821, there were a variety of phenomena and changes of weather.—Fair and pleasant weather—gentle breezes—overcast with clouds—-showers—-lightning—-thunder—-strong wind and hail—rainbows—a dead calm—aurora borealis—freezing—snowing—wind and rain—overcast and thawing—wind variable, say about 20 points of the compass.

The changes in their order of time.

March 24, from 12 to 2, P. M., fair and pleasant,—gentle breezes.
3, cloudy.
4, shower, lightning, thunder, strong wind and hail.
5, two rainbows.
6, a dead calm.
8, aurora borealis.
9 and 10, fair, gentle breeze.
11 and 12, freezing.
25, from 12 to 6, A. M. freezing, clear.
7, cloudy, thunder.
8 and 9, snowing.
10, wind and rain.
11 to 12, overcast and thawing.

OBSERVER.

Ohio Canals.—These works are making a rapid progress towards completion. A division of the canal between Akron and Mainlon, was opened for 28 miles, last August. Another of the same length from the latter place to Dover, is far advanced. It is expected that the part of the unfinished line north of Licking summit, will be ready to receive the water in May or June. The works at the mouth of the Cuyahoga, is in a considerable state of advancement; and north of Portage summit, where the supply of water is ample, it was opened for navigation last April. The tolls collected on the northern division last summer was upwards of $4000. Mineral coal has become a great article of transport. Wool and clothes from Steubenville now reach New York. About fifty-five miles south of Licking summit, is now under contract. Several side cuts to the canal are projected, connecting it with distant towns.

The Miami canal in the west of Ohio, is also in a great state of forwardness. The tolls last year amounted to $8000. Ohio bids fair to become one of the most important states of the Union.

In a letter published in the American Farmer, it is asserted that the vegetating principle impregnates the Irish Potato throughout. That in planting the cuttings of potatoes, experience has proved that cuttings without eyes, produce as good potatoes and as abundantly as cuttings that have eyes. This is an interesting discovery, which, if it holds good in practice, will prove a considerable saving of seed.

The cow belonging to Oliver Shed, of Weston, which is of native stock, that obtained the first premium at Concord the last season, and the season before the first premium at Brighton, has produced since May last, three hundred and twenty-three pounds of butter.

We observe with much satisfaction that John Hare Powel, Esq. has been chosen President of the Philadelphia Society for Promoting Agriculture. Mr Powel's intelligent devotion to rural affairs, and the patriotic spirit which has induced him to import into this country some of the most valuable breeds of cattle, eminently entitled him to the distinction which has been thus conferred by the most ancient society of the kind in the United States.—*Nat. Gaz.*

The Season.—On the first inst. Green Peas were served up at Garnier's Hotel in this city.—Lettuce, radishes, cabbages, and other vegetables, are now in their prime in most of our gardens, and the rose bushes are in bloom. Last, though not least, Musquitoes are as troublesome and numerous as we have ever known them here. The weather is delightful, and the fall of the leaf is the only indication of the approach of winter yet manifested to us. This will sound strange to our friends at the North, with their frozen toes, fingers, and noses!—*Pensacola Gazette, Jan. 6.*

A Horticultural Society has been established in Horton, Nova Scotia.

☞ Subscribers to the New England Farmer in Nova Scotia, will find their accounts with P. J. Holland, Esq. Editor of the Acadian Recorder, Halifax, where they are desired to call and settle.

Those in New Brunswick are left with Mr A. M'Leod, Editor of the St John City Gazette.

Farmer Wanted.

Wanted, an active, industrious man (a Scotchman will be preferred) to take the charge and assist in laboring on a farm. To a person properly qualified, a fair compensation, punctual pay, and employment for several years will be given.

☞ An entire abstinence from the use of ardent spirits, will be required. Apply to Geo. Bacon, at Thompson's Hotel, No. 9 Elm street. 3t Feb 6

Gardener Wanted.

Wanted on a place near the city, a single man who understands the management of a small garden and farm. Satisfactory recommendations will be required, and permanent employment given. Apply at this office. tf jan. 22.

Pear Trees and Grape Vines.

For sale by Rufus Howe, at the place of Samuel Downer, in Dorchester, 200 Pear Trees of the choicest varieties, viz: 20 kinds from the London Horticultural Society; also, large and very handsome Seekles, Ambrettes, Bartletts, and Bleeker Meadow; 20 handsome black Tartarians and Remington Cherry Trees, Plums, &c. 300 *Native Grape Vines*, viz: 50 three years old Catawbas, 80 three years old Isabellas, 50 Bland's Virginia, 30 Alexander, 20 Elsingborough; also, 200 Sweet Water, Black Hamburg, &c.

30 varieties *Roses*, viz: Greville Rose, White and Red Moss, Grand Duke of Tuscany, Unique, Multiflora, Provence or Cabbage, Hundred Leaf, Four Seasons, Red Damask, Marble, French, Cluster, Swiss, German, Variegated, Burgundy, Double and Single White.

Dahlias, seven varieties of Double, viz: Crimson, Buff, Yellow, Red, &c. Single do.

Tulips, a great number of varieties, viz: Bizarres, Bibloems, double and single, of different colors, Parrot Bills, &c.

Hyacinths, a great variety. Persons are invited, when the Tulips and Hyacinths are in bloom, to call and make their selections. White Lilies, Pink roots, Phlox, Polyanthus, three kinds Honeysuckle, Chinese, Trumpet and Sweet Scented;—handsome Snow Ball trees, Quince do., Red and White Lilacs, growing on same stalk; Lagerstreœmia, India or Crape Myrtle, Spira Syrengo, Fringe or Smoke Tree, Snowberry Bush, Strawberry Tree.

Currant Bushes, White Dutch, Red do., common white and red. *Gooseberries*, different kinds.

Raspberries, Antwerp white and red. *Thimbleberries*, white and red.

Strawberries, viz: Wilmot's Superb, Downton,—red and white English Weed—Roseberry, three kinds native.

Wanted to purchase, two to three thousand small and middling size Pear and Plum Trees, suitable for budding and grafting. Seedlings would be preferred. Apply as above, or at No. 5 Central Wharf.

Rose Water.

20 demijohns double and single distilled Rose Water, made entirely from Damask Roses. The above Rose Water is constantly for sale at Mr C. Wade's Porter Cellar, No. 12, Merchant's Row, by demijohn or less quantity.

jan. 30. 2in F1in M4in A

Seeds for Country Dealers.

Traders in the country, who may wish to keep an assortment of Garden Seeds for sale, are informed they can be furnished at the New England Farmer office, No. 52 North Market street, Boston, with boxes containing a complete assortment of the seeds mostly used in a kitchen garden, on as favorable terms as they can be purchased in this country, neatly done up in small papers, at 6 and 12 cents each—warranted to be of the growth of 1828, and of the *purest quality*. Ornamental Flower Seeds will be added on the same terms, when ordered, as well as Peas, Beans, Early White Sweet Corn, &c, of different sorts.

☞ The Seeds vended at this establishment, are put up on a new plan this year, each package being accompanied with short directions on its management, and packed in the neatest style.—Traders are requested to call and examine for themselves. eptf Jan 23.

For Sale,

In the southeasterly part of old Marlborough, a valuable Farm, containing about 120 acres, consisting of every kind of land that is desirable to the enterprising farmer, a large portion of which is of the first quality, having a constant stream of water running through it; and the land is so situated that a number of acres are capable of irrigation. On the premises is an upright two story House, with four rooms on the floor, in good repair; a large Barn, 20 by 30, and in common seasons is filled with good hay. There are also on the farm, good Orchards, a part of which are in their prime; together with an abundance of Wood, the best of white oak, fit for wheelwrights' use, or for ship timber. There are few farms capable of more improvement, or which can be carried on at less expense. The place will be sold at a fair price, with or without the stock and utensils, at the election of the purchaser. The payments made easy and accommodating, and possession may be had on delivery of the deed. For further particulars, please inquire of William Draper, Esq. of Marlborough, of Benjamin Weld of Roxbury, or of Samuel H. Weld, on the premises, Jan. 16.

PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE.

		FROM	TO
APPLES, best,	barrel.	3 00	3 75
ASHES, pot, first sort,	ton.	130 00	135 00
Pearl, first sort,	"	130 00	135 00
BEANS, white,	bushel.	80	1 12
BEEF, mess,	barrel.	10 00	10 50
Cargo, No. 1,	"	8 50	9 00
Cargo, No. 2,	"	7 50	7 75
BUTTER, inspected, No. 1, new,	pound.	14	16
CHEESE, new milk,	"	7	9
Skimmed milk,	"	2	3
FLOUR, Baltimore, Howard-street,	barrel.	9 00	9 12
Genesee,	"	9 00	9 25
Rye, best,	"		
GRAIN, Corn,	bushel.	63	65
Rye,	"	75	80
Barley,	"		70
Oats,	"	30	38
HOG'S LARD, first sort, new,	pound.		9
LIME,	cask.	85	90
PLAISTER PARIS retails at	ton.		3 00
PORK, clear,	barrel.	16 00	16 50
Navy, mess,	"	13 00	13 25
Cargo, No. 1,	"	13 00	13 25
SEEDS, Herd's Grass,	bushel.	2 00	2 50
Orchard Grass,	"		3 00
Fowl Meadow,	"		4 00
Rye Grass,	"		4 00
Tall Meadow Oats Grass,	"		4 00
Red Top	"		1 00
Lucerne,	pound.		50
White Honeysuckle Clover,	"		50
Red Clover, (northern)	"	8	10
French Sugar Beet,	"		1 50
Mangel Wurtzel,	"		1 50
WOOL, Merino, full blood, washed,	"	35	42
Merino, full blood, unwashed,	"	22	26
Merino, three fourths washed,	"	30	35
Merino, half & quarter washed	"	28	33
Native, washed,	"	25	28
Pulled, Lamb's, first sort,	"	37	41
Pulled, Lamb's, second sort,	"	25	30
Pulled, " spinning, first sort	"	30	33

PROVISION MARKET.

CORRECTED EVERY WEEK BY MR. HAYWARD,

(Cle k of Faneuil-hall Market.)

BEEF, best pieces,	pound.	10	12 1-2
PORK, fresh, best pieces,	"	5	8
whole hogs,	"	5	7
VEAL,	"	5	6
MUTTON,	"	2	10
POULTRY,	"	8	12
BUTTER, keg and tub,	"	14	20
Lump, best,	"		20
EGGS,	dozen.	20	22
MEAL, Rye, retail,	bushel.		70
Indian, retail,	"		70
POTATOS,	"		50
CIDER, [according to quality.]	barrel.	2 00	2 50

MISCELLANIES.

From the (London) New-Year's Gift.

TO A DEAR LITTLE BOY, AFTER AN INTERVAL OF ABSENCE.

BY ALARIC A. WATTS.

I miss thee from my side,
With thy merry eyes of blue;
From thy crib of morning-tide,
Oft its curtains peeping through;
In the kisses not a few,
Thou wert wont to give me then;
In thy sleepy, sad adieu,
When 't was time for bed again!

I miss thee from my side,
When the dinner bustle 's o'er;
When the orange I divide,
Or extract the apple's core;
What avails my hoarded store
Of barley sugar, comfits sweet;
Thou art by my side no more;
Vacant is thy wonted seat.

I miss thee from my side,
With thy query oft repeated;
On thy rocking-horse astride,
Or beneath my table seated;
Or when tired and overheated
With a summer day's delight,
Many a childish aim defeated,
Sleep hath overpower'd thee quite.

I miss thee from my side,
When brisk Punch is at the door;
Vainly pummels he his bride,—
Judy's wrongs can charm no more!
He may beat her till she 's sore,
She may die, and he may flee;
Though I loved their squalls of yore,
What 's the pageant now to me!

I miss thee from my side,
When the light of day grows pale;
When with eyelids opened wide,
Thou would'st list the oft told tale,
And the murdered babes bewail!
Yet so greedy of thy pain,
That when all my lore would fail,
I must needs begin again.

I miss thee from my side
In the haunts that late were thine;
Where thy twinkling feet would glide,
And thy clasping fingers twine,
Here are chequered tumblers nine,—
Silent relics of thy play;
Here the mimic tea-things shine,
Thou would'st wash the live long day.

Thy drum hangs on the wall;
Thy bird organ's sounds are o'er;
Dogs and horses, great and small—
Wanting some a leg or more;
Cows and sheep—a motley store—
All are stabled 'neath thy bed;
And not one but can restore
Memories sweet of him that 's fled!

I miss thee from my side,
Blithe cricket of my hearth!
Oft in secret have I sighed
For thy chirping voice of mirth:
When the low-born cares of earth
Chill my heart, or dim my eye,
Grief is stifled in its birth
If my little prattler 's nigh.

I miss thee from my side,
With thy bright, ingenuous smile;
With thy glance of infant pride,
And the face no tears defile:
Stay, and other hearts beguile,
Hearts that prize thee fondly too;
I must spare thy pranks awhile;
Cricket of my hearth, adieu!

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

Hypocrisy—Though so different from religion, indicates its existence, as smoke points out that of pure fire. Hypocrisy cannot exist unless religion to a certain amount is held in esteem, because no one would be at the trouble to assume a mask, which was not respectable, and so far compliance with the external forms of religion is a tribute paid to the doctrines which it teaches. The hypocrite assumes a virtue if he has it not, and the example of his conduct may be salutary to others, though his pretensions to piety are wickedness to Him who trieth the heart, and judgeth of men's conduct by the motives which led to its adoption.

Good manners is the art of contributing to the enjoyment of those with whom we have intercourse, by putting them at ease, and causing them to be pleased (not with you, but) with themselves.

Ill manners are the indications of pride, ill nature, and want of sense. Without one of these defects no man will offend against good manners merely for want of being accustomed to what is called genteel society.

Job's Comforters.—Though nothing is so galling to the wounded spirit as reproof, most comforters, like the friends of Job, are apt to administer censure as the grand specific for wo.

Poverty and Servility.——The want of independence of circumstances is a severe if not an absolute check to independence of spirit.

Golden Fruit.—Trees are rented in Bengal, just as lands and houses are in this country. A mango tree produces one rupee annually; a cocoa-nut eight anas, a jack one rupee, a tamarind one rupee, a betel-nut four anas, a lime four anas.

Test of perfect Vaccination.—All persons should insist on the family surgeon using the test discovered by Dr Bryce, of Edinburgh. It consists in vaccinating on the other arm, from the one first vaccinated. If the first has been perfect, both pustules will ripen precisely at the same time; if this does not take place, the constitution has not been properly affected, and vaccination must be repeated. This simple and easy security ought never to be neglected.

A Portuguese Beggar.—Two English friends called on me one day in Lisbon, and at the same time a third gentleman, well-dressed, hair-powdered, &c. entered the apartment, (which was on the first floor.) He remained some time in the room before it was noticed that neither the visitors nor the visited appeared to own him, each party waiting for the other to introduce the stranger. This, after some staring on all sides, produced the natural question, "Shall I have the honor to receive your commands?" which was instantly complied with by the usual whine of, "*O Senhor! por amor de Dios*," &c.; this *gentleman* being neither more nor less than a polite beggar, who, seeing my friends were Englishmen had followed them into the house and up stairs. This, however, is nothing uncommon; and I understand that the residents in the upper stories of the houses (perhaps six or seven high) have these better sort of beggars continually knocking at their doors.—*Notes on Lisbon.*

It is affirmed in the London Morning Chronicle of the 15th Nov. that of "the suffering refugees from Spain, Portugal, and Italy, in that capital, one thousand were *literally without bread.*"

It is proposed to erect stationary engines on the Liverpool and Manchester Railway, which, if it succeeds, passengers can travel the road, 32 miles for 1 shilling, leaving a handsome profit.

A meeting of citizens in favor of taking measures to procure an extension of the Blackstone Canal from Worcester to Fitchburg, is invited to be held at Whiting's tavern in Sterling, on Monday the 9th day of February next, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

For Sale,

A valuable Farm in Stoddard, in the county of Cheshire, N. H., formerly occupied by Esq. Emerson as a tavern, containing about 220 acres of good land, well proportioned in mowing, tillage, orchard, pasture and wood land, with a fine growth of sugar maple. The farm is pleasantly situated on the great road leading from Boston, Mass. to Charlestown, N. H., and has on it, a large dwelling house, three barns, a cider mill and house, with other out buildings, all convenient and in good repair. It would be exchanged for real estate in the neighborhood of Danvers, Mass., or sold on very liberal terms. For more particular information, apply to Joel Wright, on the premises, to Abel Stacy, of Stoddard, or to

DANIEL KING, or } Of Danvers.
EBENEZER KING, }

jan. 29. 1829. 3t

Pressed Culinary Herbs.

For sale at the New England Farmer Seed Store, No. 52, North Market street, Culinary Herbs, dried, pressed, and neatly packed, in parcels, at the following prices:—Sweet Marjoram, 50 cts—Summer Savory, 25 cts—Thyme, 33 cts—Sage, 17 cts—Celery, (in bottles for soups, &c,) 25 cts—Balm, 33 cts—Rose Flowers, $1,00. eptf

Assorted Seeds for Families.

For sale at the New England Farmer Seed Store small boxes of assorted Seeds for Kitchen Gardens. Each box contains a package of the following Seeds:

Early Washington Peas	Long Dutch Parsnip
Dwarf Blue Imperial Peas	Large Cabbage Lettuce
Late Marrowfat Peas	Long Green Turkey Cucumber
Early Mohawk Dwarf string Beans	Pine-apple Melon
	Long, or Round Watermelon
China Dwarf string and shell Beans	Nasturtium
	Large White Onion
Lima, or Saba Pole Beans	Large Red Onion
Long Blood Beet	Curled Parsley
Early Turnip-rooted Beet	Flat Squash Pepper
Early York Cabbage	Early Scarlet Short-top Radish
Large late Drumhead Cabbage	White Turnip Radish
Cape Savoy Cabbage	Salsafy
Red Dutch Cabbage *(for pickling)*	Early Bush Squash
	Early White Dutch Turnip
Early Horn Carrot	White Flat Turnip
Long Orange Carrot	Yellow Stone Turnip
White Solid Celery	Winter Crook-neck Squash.
Curled Cress	POT HERB SEEDS.
Early Cucumber	Thyme—Sage—Marjorum.
Early Silesia Lettuce	

The above list, it will be seen, comprises all the common vegetables, besides several new varieties of recent introduction, and uncommon excellence. Every kind is warranted of the very first quality, as to freshness and purity. Each box contains directions for the management of the different sorts. Price $3 per box.

Published every Friday, at $3 per annum, payable at the end of the year—but those who pay within sixty days from the time of subscribing, are entitled to a deduction of fifty cents.

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